UNITED
NATIONS

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Economic and Social
Council

Distr.
LIMITED

E/1994/L.28
22 July 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Substantive session of 1994
New York, 27 June-29 July 1994
Agenda item 3 (c) (ii)

COORDINATION OF THE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER BODIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREED CONCLUSIONS OF THE 1993 COORDINATION SEGMENT OF THE COUNCIL RELATING TO THE FIELDS OF PREVENTIVE ACTION AND INTENSIFICATION OF THE STRUGGLE AGAINST MALARIA AND DIARRHOEAL DISEASES, IN PARTICULAR CHOLERA

Algeria* and China: draft resolution

Malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the conclusions agreed during the coordination segment of its substantive session of 1993,

1. Welcomes with interest and appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera; 1/

2. Notes the absence of goals, work plans, time-frames and resources needed for achieving coordination of activities within the United Nations system;

3. Decides to retain this topic within the agenda for the general segment of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995;

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and in accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

1/ E/1994/60.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this topic that further addresses the agreed conclusions of the 1993 coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council and responds specifically to the questions and concerns raised during its discussions in 1994. The report should be prepared with the World Health Organization and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, taking into account their expertise in the area of health and development;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to present options in that report, given the need to increase the resources being devoted to the prevention and control of malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, in developing countries, particularly in Africa, which options may include establishing special co-sponsored programmes designed to mobilize the national, bilateral and multilateral funds required for this purpose.